

DEPOSITION

CANADA
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
TO WIT

) In the matter of Canadian
) Prisoners of War at Hong
) Kong and Vicinity.

I, George TRIST, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, residing at Suite "F", Layton Apartments, 830 Corydon Avenue, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Army, make oath and say:-

1. In civil life I am an accountant in the employ of the corporation of the City of Winnipeg.

2. I was an officer in the Winnipeg Grenadiers and took part in the defence of Hong Kong. On the surrender of the Fortress on the 25th of December, 1941, I was stationed at Mount Gough when about 1530 hours I saw a white flag run up on the Mount Gough Police Station. An Imperial Artillery Officer, whose name I do not know, later came and advised me of the surrender of the fortress and instructed me to take all arms to the rendezvous at Mount Austin Barracks where I was to place all the arms in one room, keep it locked up and confine the troops to barracks. I went there with the troops immediately and carried out the instructions. Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "A" is a certified true copy of the original written instructions issued to me. From then until the relief in 1945 I was a prisoner of war in the hands of the Japanese.

3. After the withdrawal of the mainland force to the Island of Hong Kong the Canadian Force was divided into two parts; the Winnipeg Grenadiers continued to serve under the command of Brigadier Lawson and formed part of the West Brigade; the Royal Rifles of Canada came under the command of Brigadier Wallace who commanded the East Brigade. The dividing line of the two Brigades was, roughly, what is known as the Repulse Bay Road, which runs from the east end of the city of Victoria on the north shore of the island to Repulse Bay at the south. This situation continued until the capitulation of the Island on December 25th, 1941. On the death of Brigadier Lawson on December 19th, 1941, Lieut. Col. J.L.R. Sutcliffe, Winnipeg Grenadiers, assumed temporary command of the Brigade for forty-eight hours and then Col. Rose assumed command.

4. During the days immediately following the surrender, with the troops, I moved to Peak Mansions and thence to Sham Shui Po Camp on the mainland where I remained until the 23rd of January, 1942. At this time the Winnipeg Grenadiers and a small party of the Royal

Rifles of Canada were the only Canadians at Sham Shui Po Camp; the Royal Rifles of Canada being at North Point Camp. On January 23rd, 1942, all the Canadians at Sham Shui Po were moved to North Point Camp. For the first three months, until April 1942, we had some Naval personnel with us at North Point. From then until September 1942 it was purely Canadian, the Naval personnel being transferred to Sham Shui Po. We then went back to Sham Shui Po Camp where there were approximately 4,500 all told of whom 1,400 were Canadians, the balance being Imperials and Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. In August, 1943, the senior Canadian Officers were transferred to Argyle Street Camp in Kowloon and detained there until May, 1944, when they were sent back to Sham Shui Po Camp but kept separate, no communication being allowed with the men. In April 1945 the balance of the junior officers, less six, were moved into the officers' portion of Sham Shui Po Camp. Up until this time the junior officers had been in contact with the men. To the best of my recollection the six officers left with the men were:-

H/Captain	James	BARNETT
Captain	Wm. P.C.	BOUTILLIER
Lieutenant	F.V.	DENNIS
Lieutenant	J.E.	PARK
Lieutenant	Wm. F.	NUGENT
Lieutenant	Angus A.	MacMILLAN

This situation lasted until the relief.

5. A Labour Draft of one officer and 662 men, composed entirely of Canadian prisoners of war, was sent to Japan on January 19th, 1943. A second draft consisting of 376 Other Ranks was sent to Japan on the 15th of August, 1943. There were two more drafts sent to Japan after I had been taken to Argyle Street Camp.

6. The rations issued to the prisoners of war in Hong Kong, officers and men alike, were at times of a character that in Canada we would not use for pig fodder. The rice was obviously floor sweepings and the vegetables consisted of potato and chrysanthemum tops. We got a meat ration up until July, 1942, and none from then until June, 1945, at which time two ounces per man per week was issued. There was a small issue of salt; sugar, four ounces per man per month, unless it was missed; tea usually in sufficient quantity; no milk; no butter; occasionally an issue of soya beans; no cereal or fats; a certain amount of peanut oil. An issue of cigarettes was supposed to be made once per month to Canadian personnel employed in the camp. It was called a "workers

issue". This issue varied in amount and was never regular. The food ration varied greatly in quantity. It was supposed to be standardized at 660 grams of rice per day but many times fell as low as 300 grams per day per man. At best with the full issue it would not make more than one good meal. Fuel for cooking was always short and some times we had to go a day without food because there was no fuel to cook it with.

7. Sham Shui Po Camp which comprises Nankin and Hankow Barracks, was looted of every movable article including doors, windows, etc. by the Chinese during the early occupation of Kowloon by the Japanese and when we were first interned there, there was absolutely nothing but the empty shells of the huts. No beds or bedding were supplied by the Japanese and we were compelled to sleep on the cement floors. We blocked up the door and window openings with bits of cocoanut matting, old bricks and corrugated iron salvaged from destroyed buildings in the vicinity of the camp. This was still the situation when the Canadians were moved from Sham Shui Po to North Point Camp, January 23rd, 1942.

North Point had been a Chinese refugee camp prior to the war and had been built to house the Chinese refugees pouring into Hong Kong Area from the Japanese occupied portions of China to the North. I have been told that prior to the war it accommodated approximately 600 of these people. After the surrender and during the period the Navy personnel were with the Canadians at North Point approximately 2,200 all ranks were interned there.

This camp was equipped with double tier wooden beds left by the Japanese but which were not nearly sufficient to accommodate all of the Prisoners of War. Some of the men were able to make beds from lumber salvaged from two huts which had been destroyed during the bombardment, others were compelled to sleep on the floor. The huts were extremely crowded until the Navy moved out in April 1942 when the situation was eased off. The building used as a camp hospital was a disgrace. The cement floor was below the ground level and during the rainy season there was always several inches of water covering the floor.

On our return to Sham Shui Po in September, 1942, we found very little improvement in the hut situation. The door and window frames were still blocked up with bricks, sheets of iron etc., except that a few windows had been salvaged from the Jubilee Building on the water

front. Sleeping platforms had been built running the full length of the huts. These had become infested with bed bugs which were impossible to get rid of and after numerous complaints to the Japanese we were permitted to pull these out and the men went back to sleeping on the floor.

No dishes or utensils of any kind were provided by the Japanese and for the first three months we used old tin cans or any other thing we could lay our hands on as dishes. After the officers received their first three months pay such things as dishes, knives, forks, spoons etc. were purchased through the canteen and as far as was possible the officers helped out the men who were the worst off for these articles. No stoves were issued by the Japanese and all cooking was done by stoves and ovens built with salvaged bricks etc. At North Point and Argyle Street Camps there was running water for wash-rooms, showers, and toilets but at Sham Shui Po there were no flush toilets. Buckets were used and the excreta was buried in the garden twice a day.

The camps were infested with bed bugs and rats. During the first two years the Japanese supplied a small quantity of carbolic acid occasionally for spraying the huts but this was later discontinued. About twice a year they would bring about ten rat traps into the camp for a period of approximately one week and while a number of rats were always caught it did not appear to make any difference in the number remaining. Monthly issues of soap, tooth powder, tooth brushes, small towels and talcum powder were begun in the early months of 1942 and were continued until late in 1943 or early 1944 when they became irregular and never in sufficient quantities to go round the camp. In the latter months of the war the issues were spaced to one every three months. The soap was of very poor quality and was never sufficient to last the allotted period. At the time of the surrender many of the men had only the clothes they stood up in although those who were lucky enough to have a blanket were permitted to keep what they could carry. No issue of blankets was made by the Japanese until the early winter of 1943 when each man was supplied with two blankets. Various small issues of Red Cross clothing were made by the Japanese from time to time but never in sufficient quantities to be of any real value.

Prior to the removal of the senior Canadian officers from Sham Shui Po to Argyle Street Camp, the Canadians operated as a force under instructions from the Japanese. Daily inspections of the men's quarters were carried out by the orderly officer to assure they were kept clean and

in as sanitary a condition as was possible. Once a week a camp inspection was carried out by Lt. Col. Home our Camp Commandant, or one of the Battalion Commanders detailed by him. On this weekly inspection the S.M.O. or one of his assistants always accompanied the inspecting officer.

8. There was no distinction between the treatment accorded officers and men, except that at Hong Kong the officers did not have to work, but we actually did camp fatigues such as gardening and cutting wood to save the men from having to do this sort of work.

9. With regard to the state of health of the troops and the state of medical supplies, I know that no medical supplies in any quantity were furnished until about 1943 except what we purchased with money supplied by the officers from their pay. I know that it was April 1943 before I personally received treatment for beri beri and what we locally described as "electric feet", both of which ailments started in August, 1942. The officers contributed various amounts per month to a medical fund for the purchase of drugs which were purchased through sentries.

10. On various occasions working parties from Argyle Street Camp reported to me that at Japanese Headquarters, that is to say the Headquarters of Colonel Tokunaga, Commander of all Prisoner of War Camps in Hong Kong and vicinity, they had observed lots of empty Red Cross tins such as are supplied by the British Red Cross (meat, butter, milk, bully-beef, etc.) lying around these Headquarters. The men who reported this to me and whom I believe to be telling the truth, were men of the Imperial Force and at this time I do not recall their names. During the whole period of my captivity I received nine Red Cross parcels and one personal individual parcel of clothing. The latter I received on the 27th of February, 1945, although it bore postmarks indicating it had been mailed on the 10th of April, 1942. I also received on the same date a parcel of 1,000 cigarettes. This was the first and only parcel of cigarettes received by me although I have knowledge of several parcels being sent to me. Some of the men also got nine Red Cross parcels each. The only difference I know of was that at Argyle Street Camp people there got one and two-thirds less parcels than we got. I was one of four or five fortunate officers who received a personal parcel. None of the others did. I do know of cases where some of the soldiers got one personal parcel.

11. The officers were paid equivalent to Japanese of the same rank. The men were paid ten sen per day, only if working. At the beginning fifteen sen or the proceeds

of a day and a half of labour by the soldier would purchase ten cigarettes. Later as prices rose the same number of cigarettes would cost forty yen (or 4,000 sen). These were the black market prices. The canteen prices for the same number of cigarettes varied from fourteen to twenty-three yen but very few cigarettes were available at the canteen. At this time coolie labour in the vicinity of Hong Kong was being paid thirty yen per day plus rice rations. Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "B" are lists of current prices on various dates as taken from Hong Kong newspapers. From my personal knowledge of prices, I am able say that they are correct quotations.

12. In my own personal pay as an example, I was supposed to get 170 yen per month, equivalent to \$43.93 and while I was compelled each month to sign an acquittance roll for this amount I never at any time received the full amount. From the 1st of January, 1942, to the 30th of June, 1943, a deduction of sixty yen per month was made by the Japanese for rations and quarters and the balance of 110 yen per month was paid to me in cash. On the 1st of July, 1943, this deduction was reduced to 30 yen per month and was that up until the 31st of July, 1945, when I was paid 140 yen per month, except that on the 1st of October, 1943, a compulsory savings account was started by the Japanese and a deduction of forty yen per month was made from my pay until the 31st of December, 1944, when this was reduced to twenty yen per month until the time of surrender. At the time of the surrender this money was offered back to me by the Japanese authorities, but I did not wish to accept any military yen at this time because the military yen had been practically valueless for several months prior to the surrender. However, each officer was furnished with an individual bank book showing a credit for the deducted amount.

13. During the period in which I was a prisoner of war, protests about treatment were handled by Lt. Col. W.J. Home, our Camp Commandant, I never had any opportunity personally to protest as I had no contact, but I made all complaints of protests through Lt. Col. Home.

14. The so-called parole given by the troops at Hong Kong was in the form of an affidavit to the effect that we swore we would not attempt to escape under any circumstances. The Camp Commander at North Point Camp tried to get us to sign and we refused. Then Col. Tokunaga, who was in charge of all the Prisoner of War Camps in the Hong Kong area, called a conference at the Camp Commander's

house, the Camp Commander then being 2nd/Lieut. Wada. Col. Tokunaga tried to get us to sign and said it was an order of the Japanese Army and we would be disobeying an order of the Japanese Army if we refused to sign and we would be court-martialled and disposed of according to Japanese Military Law. Col. Tokunaga, speaking through an interpreter, whose name I do not know, told us General Maltby had signed. Lt. Col. Home thereupon asked permission to get in touch with General Maltby or be allowed to telephone him. This was refused. Finally we decided to sign but told Col. Tokunaga as we were doing so under pressure we did not consider it to be binding. Present at this meeting were Lt.Col. W. J. Home, Lt. Col. J. H. Price, Major Fred T. Atkinson, Major C.A. Young, R.R.C. and Major H.W. Hook, the latter now deceased. This happened on or about the end of April or beginning of May, 1942. We were about two hours at this conference. We pointed out to Col. Tokunaga that such a course was against our Military Law and against our Military Regulations governing conduct of prisoners of war and that it was our military duty to attempt escapes, if possible. He replied that we were no longer officers, that we were merely prisoners of war and that refusal to obey an order of the Japanese Army would have serious consequences. He ordered us to go back to Camp and instruct the men to sign. This we refused to do but told him that we would advise the men that we ourselves had signed and leave it to them to do as they thought fit. He thereupon said that if we would not do the ordering, he would. Eventually most of the men signed, but one B-40638 Cpl. Porter, J., R.R.C. refused to sign the parole and he was taken away and interned for a week. Subsequent to his return it was generally understood throughout the camp that he had been beaten and ill-treated during his absence in an attempt to make him sign, which I understand he eventually did. I did not have any conversation with Cpl. Porter on his return and do not recall any direct source of this information. It was common talk in the camp. I am unable to say what his physical condition was on his return.

15. Routine slapping by sentries was so common that no one paid much attention to it. Officers and men were slapped indiscriminately. During the last eighteen months of our captivity the sentries in the various Camps were not Japanese but were Formosans who were considerably more friendly to the prisoners and they did all the trading for us.

16. Various atrocities were reported at the time of

the surrender although I do not know of any personally as I was in the rear party out of the fighting area. I did hear of them and I do know that a lot of our wounded who were left in shelters were never seen or heard from again.

17. Except for the funeral of Lt. Col. John L. R. Sutcliffe at Bowen Road Hospital, which was attended by the Senior Canadian Officers, the only Canadians who were ever allowed to accompany a body to the cemetery were the officiating padre and a party of pallbearers. No information of any kind relating to deaths from disease or other causes in hospitals outside the camp was ever given to us by the Japanese. The only way we heard of the various deaths would be by information supplied by another hospital patient on return to camp or some similar source. As far as the labour drafts that left the Hong Kong area for Japan are concerned, no information of any kind relating to casualties was ever supplied to me by the Japanese staff nor do I know of any that was ever supplied to any other Canadian officer. No one ever returned to the Hong Kong Prisoner of War Camps where we were imprisoned after they had once been shipped away on labour drafts.

18. I personally witnessed the following incidents:-

(a) On or about the 21st day of December, 1942, I witnessed the beating and kicking of Captain John A. Norries, Winnipeg Grenadiers, and the kicking and beating of Major F.T. Atkinson, Royal Rifles of Canada, by the Japanese interpreter named Inouye, nicknamed the Kamloops Kid. Attached as Exhibit "C" to this my affidavit is a photograph depicting three-Japanese. The one sitting on the right -- as you look at the picture -- with his mouth open and his hands clasped between his knees is the Japanese interpreter referred to and known as Inouye or the Kamloops Kid, who beat and kicked Captain Norris and kicked Major Atkinson. Inouye was well known to me and he claimed to have been born in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. The circumstances of the beating and kicking of Captain Norris and Major Atkinson are as follows: It happened during the regular roll-call parade at Sham Shui Po Camp on the afternoon of December 21st, 1942. In Camp at this time were approximately 4,500 Prisoners of War of whom about 1,400 were Canadians, the balance being Imperials and Hong Kong Volunteers. Upon making a check by count of the Winnipeg Grenadiers present on parade I ascertained that two were absent. Upon further check it

was found that the two missing were hospital orderlies. They were immediately sent for. While the two orderlies were being rounded up Inouye, nicknamed "Kamloops Kid", came on parade with the Japanese Camp Commandant and assisted the Camp Commandant in making a check. I reported to Inouye that two were absent but they had been sent for. He made a check and found three missing. The third was accounted for by explaining to Inouye that he had been detailed to go for the other two. Inouye then proceeded to check the Royal Rifles of Canada who were lined up on the left of the Winnipeg Grenadiers. While Inouye was making this check of the Royal Rifles of Canada the two missing orderlies came on the parade ground but were not permitted to fall in line with the others but were detained at the right of the line. The third party fell in line. Subsequently, Captain Norris, who was the Company Commander of the two missing men was called out by Inouye and taken by him to the right of the line where the Japanese Camp Commandant was. I do not know the name of this Camp Commandant. Lt. Col. Home, our Camp Commandant and Major Atkinson, who was acting as Brigade Major, were with the Japanese Camp Commandant. There was some conversation between the Japanese Camp Commandant, Inouye and Captain Norris, but I was too far away to overhear the conversation. It was at this time that Inouye started to beat Captain Norris, over the face with one hand and then hit him over the head with a roll-call board he was carrying in the other hand. These blows caused Capt. Norris to fall down and while he was down he was kicked by Inouye. The Japanese Camp Commandant in no way interfered. During this ill treatment of Capt. Norris by Inouye, Major Atkinson appeared to say something to Inouye who then turned on Major Atkinson and kicked him in the knee. I was less than one hundred yards away and being in front of the parade I could clearly see what took place. As a result of this ill treatment administered to Captain Norris, he was assisted to the Medical Inspection hut, which was about twenty yards from where the beating took place. Capt. Norris was still in the Medical Inspection hut when the parade was dismissed. I next saw Captain Norris about two hours later and at that time his face was badly bruised and swollen. He did not make any statement to me.

(b) Another incident concerned Lieut. Barnet of the Hong Kong Naval Volunteers. This occurred at Sham Shui Po in the Spring of 1944, during a Red Cross inspection by a representative of the Swiss Government, a German Swiss by the name of Zindal. I was told by several prisoners occupying the same hut, Imperials whose names I do

not recall, that Lieut. Barnet spoke to the Red Cross representative and said "We are being starved to death, can you do anything for us" or words to that effect. He was rushed out of the hut by Mr. Nomuri, one of the interpreters on the staff of the Camp, and two sentries and was placed in a storeroom. The Red Cross representative was then taken out of the Camp without completing his inspection. After the Red Cross representative left, Sgt. Harata, a soldier who had come to the camp late in 1943 or early in 1944, returned with two sentries and took Lieut. Barnet out of the storeroom and started to beat him about the head. Sgt. Harata struck Lieut. Barnet several blows with his sheathed sword knocking him unconscious. After Lt. Barnet revived the same Japanese took him out of the officers section of the Camp ostensibly to take him to the Japanese office. Lt. Col. White, Royal Scots, acting Camp Commandant of the camp, demanded from Lieut. Wada, the Japanese Camp Commandant, that Lieut. Barnet be returned. Lieut. Barnet was held for approximately forty-eight hours and then returned to Camp, where he was immediately placed in hospital for treatment. I saw the beating which he received and the part in which he was taken out of Camp, although I was not close enough to him to observe the extent of his injuries. Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "C" is a photograph of three Japanese. I recognize the interpreter, Mr. Nomuri, as being in the centre position of the three sitting. Mr. Nomuri, known as "Panama Pete", was supposed to have been in the United States and had travelled for some time with a Side Show. He aped the conduct of the Chicago Gangster as much as possible.

(c) I personally did not witness the alleged incident of Dr. Saito beating the hospital orderlies and the only knowledge I have of this was from a very indirect source.

(d) At North Point Camp on the morning of August, 20th, 1942, we were permitted to have the 0800 hour roll-call in the huts because it was raining. The usual custom was to have the roll-call on the Parade Ground. This roll-call was taken by the Company Commanders. Owing to the congested living conditions in the huts it would be impossible to check each man individually at roll-call but when the roll was called apparently each name was answered. The Company Commanders then reported verbally their findings to the adjutant who in turn made up a parade state for the Brigade. The parade state for this day showed the Battalion as being all present. About 1000 hours I had occasion to send for Sgt. J.O. Payne as I wanted to see

the sketches of the camp area and the huts which he was engaged in making. I was informed that he could not be found. I then proceeded to his hut and made inquiries as to where he was and was informed by some of the N.C.O.'s in his hut that he had escaped during the night. At this time I do not recall who the N.C.O.'s were that informed me. I immediately ordered a muster parade of the Battalion. This would be between 1000 hours and 1030 hours. I discovered Sgt. Payne and three others were missing from this parade and subsequently found the other three to be H-6700 L/Cpl. George Berzenski, H-6294 Pte. John H. Adams and H-6771 Pte. Percy J. Ellis. On making inquiries from men who occupied the same huts as the missing men, I was advised that they had escaped during the night. I immediately made a personal report to Lt. Col. Home giving him the names of those who were missing and who were reported to have escaped. He in turn reported this to the Japanese Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada. The Japanese Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada, immediately called a muster parade of the entire camp. This would be about 1100 hours. All the camp personnel were found to be present with the exception of the four aforementioned parties. The parade was then dismissed. No further action was taken until about 2200 hours the same day when Col. Tokunaga and a number of his staff arrived at the camp and ordered a muster parade. This parade was held in the open and the roll-call was concluded by shortly after midnight. The parade, however, was held on parade in the rain until approximately 0500 hours the following morning. There was a cold wind off the channel during this parade.

Some days later, say within a week or ten days, in conversation with the camp interpreter, Kochi (phonetic), he advised me that he thought that the four men who had escaped had been picked up by the Gendarmes, but did not know what disposition had been made of them. Kochi was the interpreter at the camp at the time of the alleged escape and was present at the roll-call following. There was no intimation or suggestion at this time that the escapees had been or might have been shot. The first intimation that the alleged escapees had been shot while attempting to escape was subsequent to our relief in August, 1945, when I requested Lt. Col. White, then the Camp Commandant, to make some inquiries as to what had happened to the four Winnipeg Grenadiers who had escaped from North Point Camp. As a result of Lt. Col. White's inquiry he was given a written report by

Col. Tokunaga. A typewritten copy of this report with appended map was forwarded to me by Lt. Archer of Lt. Col. White's staff with memo initialled by Lt. Archer attached stating:- "Original chopped by Col. Tokunaga will be handed to War Criminal Department". Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "D" is a certified true copy of the aforementioned typewritten report together with a photostatic copy of the appended map.

I never saw Payne, Berzenski, Adams or Ellis again nor did I ever hear from them either directly or indirectly. I did not hear any shooting in Camp on the night of August 19th- 20th, 1942, nor was any shooting in camp reported. I did not hear any sounds of commotion. Everything seemed normal in every way in camp during the whole of the night and up to the time Lt. Col. Home reported the matter to the Japanese Camp Commandant, Lt. Wada, about 1100 hours August 20th, 1942. I am firmly of the opinion that none of the Japanese Camp Staff knew of the escape until after the time it was reported.

(e) Three days after the escape of Sgt. John O. Payne and the three others the Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada, accompanied by his own interpreter and Col. Tokunaga's interpreter, whose name I do not know, came into camp and called for Lt. Col. Home, Major Atkinson and myself and then sent for the N.C.O.'s who were in charge of the huts, previously occupied by the four escaped personnel. These were H-6502 CSM Fredrick G. Adams, H-6179 CSM Frank Logan and H-6165 Sgt. Henry P. McNaughton. When these N.C.O.'s arrived Col. Tokunaga's interpreter advised us that it had been decided to punish all concerned. The three N.C.O.'s were to undergo one weeks detention in a Japanese prison, and Lt. Col. Home, Major Atkinson and myself were advised that for the period of one week we would have to be good. As we did not understand exactly what this implied we made inquiries of them and were informed that the best English interpretation of the above Japanese term was that we were not permitted to do any drinking or smoking during the above mentioned period. I strongly objected to the collective punishment of the N.C.O.'s and pointed out that two at least could not have been involved in plans to escape as CSM Logan was at that time suffering from dysentery and was a bed-patient in his hut and that CSM Adams had only arrived at North Point Camp from Bowen Road Hospital two days previously. We were told that the decision had been made by the Japanese command and that no alterations

could be made in the punishment. The three N.C.O.'s were taken from camp and placed in a single room in the guard commanders residence, just outside the camp where they remained for a period of four days after which they were returned to camp. The Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada, advised us that the three days intervening between the time of the escape and the time they had been confined had been counted towards the completion of their sentence. Following the release of the three N.C.O.'s I had a conversation with each of them and they each advised me that the room in which they had been confined was very small; that they were not permitted to wash or shave during the period of confinement; that a latrine bucket was placed in the room for their use and that this remained in the room for the entire period of their confinement without being emptied; and that they were required to sleep on the cement floor without any blankets or bedding. They also stated that they had received no ill treatment other than aforementioned. There was no noticeable change in their appearance.

19. Except as herein stated I do not at this time recollect any further information of atrocities or incidents of mistreatment of Allied Prisoners of War.

Sworn before me at the City of Winnipeg)	
in the Province of Manitoba this)	<u>/s/ George Trist</u>
day of February, 1946. Consisting of)	(Lt. Col. George Trist)
ten pages each signed by the Deponent.)	Winnipeg Grenadiers, C.A.

(SEAL)

G. H. Johnson
(A Notary Public in and for the Province
of Manitoba)

Troops will return to barracks as follows and be confined to barracks;

FHQ to FHQ
Stanley to Stanley
RA Coast Btys to Fort Jubilee
HKGRA to Mt. Austin
RA & RE Arty to Wellington Barracks
2/R Scots to Victoria Barracks
1/Middlesex Regt to Murray Barracks
2/14 Punjabs and 5/7 Rajputs to Botanical Gardens
Winnipeg Grenadiers to Mt. Austin Barracks
R. Signals to Victoria Barracks
RASC M.T. & Supplies to University
Remainder of RASC to Camber
RAMC to Hospital
RAPC to Wellington Barracks
HKVDC to Headquarters HKVDC
RAF to Aberdeen

All Rifles will be stacked and ~~SAA~~ and small arms will be collected and locked in one storeroom.

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the Affidavit of Lt. Col. George TRIST, Sworn to before me at the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, this eighth day of February, 1946.

(SEAL)

G. H. Johnson
(A Notary Public in and for the
Province of Manitoba)

Official Prices of Commodities

The official list of prices of various foodstuffs in the market is as follows:

Chicken - From Y42 to Y55 per catty.
Vegetables - Cabbage Y12; Saiyeungchoi (water cress) Y10.80;
Cong choi (water vegetable) Y4.20; Sweet potatoes (red) Y3;
(white) Y4.08; Cucumber Y10 20.1
Fruits - Papaya Y10.20; Pineapple Y8.40.
Fresh Fish - Garoupa (red) Y36; (green) Y26.74;
Golden Thread Fin (hungsam) Y20.80; Shrimps (large) Y46.70;
(medium) Y28.47; Fresh water fish from Y27.60-Y31.20.
The official prices of pork and beef remain as before.

Date line July 19/44

Prices of Market Commodities

The following were yesterday's official market prices:-
Beef, Y40 per catty; pork, Y41.20; chicken, Y40/45.50;
cuttlefish, large, Y17.20, small Y8.50; bream, Y12.71;
Mackerel-scad, Y4.16; pumpkin, Y1.14; lettuce, Y2.40;
bean sprouts, Y3.12; sweet potatoes, red Y1.80; white Y2.28;
potatoes, Y5.28; cucumber, Y8.40; Egg-plant, Y3.20;
bamboo-shoot, Y3.84; tomatoes, red, Y9.60; green, Y2.16; ginger,
Y12.00; dried onions, Y16.00; spring onions, Y3.00;
string beans, Y3.00.

Date line July 25/44

Official Prices Of Foodstuffs

Yesterday's official prices per catty of various kinds of foodstuffs, fruit and vegetables were quoted as follows:-

Pork (lean meat) Y8.58; Ordinary meat, from Y7.68 to Y8.28; Head meat Y7.50; Ribs Y8.28; Liver Y8.58;
Heart Y7.85; Lungs Y5.50; Lard Y8.05; Pig's tail Y6.50;
Kidneys Y7.60; Tripe Y6.30; Intestine Y5.30;
Pig's feet Y5.45; Soup bones, from Y1.85 to Y3.50.

Beef (lean meat) Y6.30; Ordinary meat, from Y4.60 to Y5.90; Fat Y5.30; Kidneys Y3.60; Soup bones Y1.50;
Ox tongue Y5.70; Ox tail Y4.70; Intestine Y3.30;
Lungs Y3; Brains Y4.40; Tripe Y2.90; Liver Y6.30.

Poultry: Chicken, from Y8.98 to Y13.48; Duck 6.49;
Goose Y10.

Eggs: Chicken eggs .52 sen each; Duck eggs .76;
Salted eggs .55; Leghorn eggs .80.

Vegetables: White cabbage .90; Kau-choi .43;
Lettuce .48; Spinach .46; Cong-choi (water vegetable) .36;
Kai-choi Y1.44; Salted Kai-choi .92; Bean sprouts .78;
Chinese sweet potatoes (red) .82; White .94; Potatoes Y2.28;
Yellow melon .38; Si-kwa (green squash) .84; White squash .72;
Cucumber .78; Bitter melon .96; Carrots .88; Red hairy
squash .66; Hairy squash .78; (Pumpkin (round) .36;
Pumpkin (long) .25; Lily's shoots Y1.14; Bamboo shoots Y3.60;
Green beans Y2.40; White beans Y1.44; Chillies .66;
Water chestnuts Y1.66; Ginger from Y1.62 to Y2.52;
Chinese onions .48.

Fish: Red Garoupa Y5.45; Green Garoupa Y4.20;
Red fish Y3.30; Garoupa (small) Y4.10; Tsing-I (green fish)
Y4.80; Shrimps from Y1.92 to Y2.88; Crabs Y1.80 to Y4.56;
Golden Thread Y2.41; White Pomfret Y3.55; Black Pomfret Y3.17;
Conger-pike (eel) Y2.61; Shark-fish Y1.53; Octopus Y3;
Golden sardine Y1.42; Cuttle fish Y3.04; Frogs Y9.90;
Oysters Y1.44; Fresh water fish Y2.64.

Fruit: Oranges Y3.27; Bananas, from .90 to Y1.32;
Pineapple Y1.20; Wong-pi Y2.40; Water melon Y1.10;
Papaya Y1.44

September 13, 1944

Commodity Prices More Favourable

With the constant arrivals of foodstuffs in HongKong, the prices of daily necessities have become more favourable, a visit to the market revealed yesterday.

There is a noticeable drop in the price of vegetables, while those of fish and marine products are also much lower than a week ago.

Following is the list of official prices quoted yesterday:
FRESH FISH: Cuttle fish Y17.20 per catty; Hoi hor
Y11.80; Chinese Mackerel Y11.90; Frogs Y45.60; Golden
thread fin (hung sam) Y18.70.

VEGETABLES: Cabbage Y7.56 per catty; Lettuce Y5.16;
Bean sprouts (big) Y7.80, (small) Y4.80; Cucumber Y10.-
02; Pumpkin Y4.18; Lilly-root Y8; Onions Y3 per tael.

PORK: Best Y52-50; Breast Y50; Other qualities Y46.

BEEF: Y51; Breast of beef Y46.50.

Extract from the HongKong News of
Saturday, December 23rd, 1944.

Market Prices

The official prices of pork, beef, and poultry were further revised yesterday, resulting in the changes per catty shown below;

Pork: Best quality, Y149; Ordinary meat Y142;
Lard, Y149; Liver, Y149; Pig's feet, Y64.

Beef - Y80; Breast of beef, Y76; Liver Y80.

Chicken: From Y98 to Y105 per catty.

Duck: Y75.90

The official prices of fish and other marine products remain steady.

Extract from the HongKong News,
Tuesday, November 21, 1944.

Around Town

The official prices of pork and beef have been revised as follows:
Pork (best) Y78.40 per catty; Breast of pork Y77.20;
Ordinary meat Y76.85; Head meat Y74.50, Beef (best) Y58;
Breast of beef Y54; Ordinary meat Y40.

Extract from the H.K. News
Thursday, November 23, 1944.

Around Town

The official price of pork has been further revised to Y87.80 per catty, while the price of beef remains the same - Y58 per catty.

Extract from the HongKong News,
Monday, January 29th, 1945

Around Town

Passenger and freight rates of the Inland River Transportation Company will be increased as from next month, it was learned yesterday. The passenger rates will be ten times the present ones with freight five times that charged at the present time.

REPORT ON PRISONERS OF WAR SHOT

Hong Kong POW Camps

1. Persons Shot:-

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Canadian	Sgt	PAYNE
"	L/Cpl	BERZENSKI
"	Pte.	ADAMS
"	Pte.	ELLIS

2. Time: About 0120, 20 Aug 1942.

3. Place: Seashore near the bakery in the North-Western part of the Hong Kong Island Camp, Hong Kong POW Camps (North Point).

4. Circumstances:

(i) Weather. The typhoon which started on the morning of 19th August reached its climax about 2000 hrs and began later to calm down gradually about 2200 hrs.

(ii) Col Commandant ordered his staff at all Camps to tighten vigilance generally (on the same night two British POWs succeeded in escaping from Shamshuipo Camp). In view of the necessity for special vigilance on the seashore at Hong Kong Island Camp, after the typhoon, Col. Commandant had one officer and one NCO inspect the Camp from the sea at about 2400 hrs, on board a Water-Gendarmerie Boat.

(iii) At the Hong Kong Island Camp, at about 0120 hrs, on the 20th (see appended map):-

(a) Sentry No.3 while on mobile duty, approached the Bakery where he found the barbed wire forced open at its lowest part, where it touched the ground. Thereupon he stared with a suspicious mind around the area and discovered two black heaps about five or six metres in the eastern direction (points A B). When he walked forward five or six steps to verify if these heaps meant escapers, he noticed another prisoner of war (D) coming from behind and forcing his way through the said opening. The sentry stopped him but the latter would not listen and tried to escape. Therefore, the sentry had no choice but to shoot at him and the bullet hit him. The sentry further kept vigilance to see if there was not anything else wrong in the vicinity. He discovered still another moving point about at C point in an attempt to escape. He judged that the situation was most serious as he thought that a mass escape was being carried out, and he shouted repeatedly "look out" in a loud voice by way of precaution, and at the same time, as an emergency step after calling out "Stop" several times at the escaper who had reached 'C' point, but he would not obey the order to halt. Therefore the sentry had to shoot at him and he was hit and killed.

(b) Sentry No.2, while keeping his mobile watch at the south-eastern part of the Camp about that time, heard the repeated shouts "Look out" by Sentry No.3 and also the two shots, as mentioned above. At this, he judged that some prisoner (s) were attempting escape near the Bakery and hurriedly made for the place. As he approached he encountered one of the escapers at point 'A' across the wire fence, the former (the sentry) inside and the latter (the prisoner of war) outside, and in spite of the attempt to halt him, the latter still moved eastward, whereupon the former shot and killed him. Simultaneously he found another suddenly rising at a backward point 'B' trying to continue his escape eastward, and shot and killed him.

(c) The Guard Commander, knowing that there were escapes taking place near the Bakery, rushed to the spot and then reported to the officer in charge of the guard. The Guard Commander then carried out an extensive search of the neighbourhood with the guards at the guardhouse who were off duty at the time.

(d) A sea patrol who chanced to come across the vicinity of the Bakery, of the Hong Kong Island Camp, at about 0200 hrs, were informed of the affair and from consultation with the Camp Commandant, carried the bodies away on their boat, and the bodies were buried at the POW cemetery.

(This report is addressed to the Governor's Office and the POW Information Bureau).

"I CERTIFY this document to be a true copy of the original typewritten copy produced before me by Lt. Col. George Trist. This is Exhibit "D" referred to in the Affidavit of Lt. Col. George Trist, sworn to before me at the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, this eighth day of February, 1946."

C. H. Johnson

(A Notary Public in and for the
Province of Manitoba).